T. Tebbets.

Collar Machine.

No. 50514. Patented Oct. 17. 1865

Fig. 3.

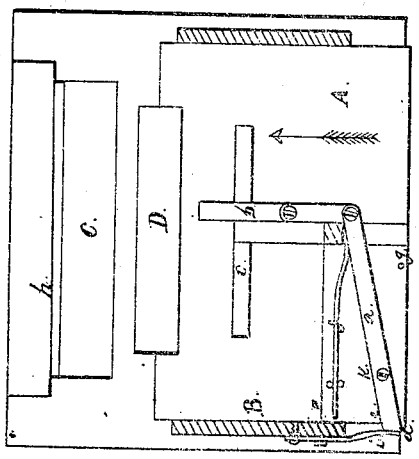


Fig. 2.

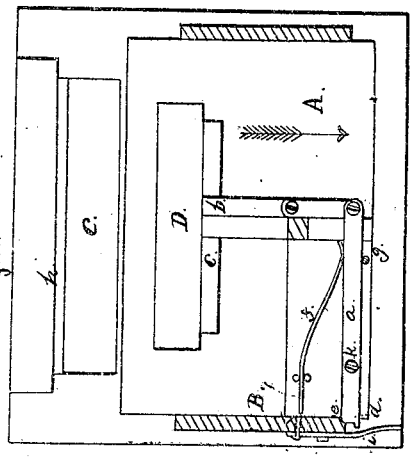
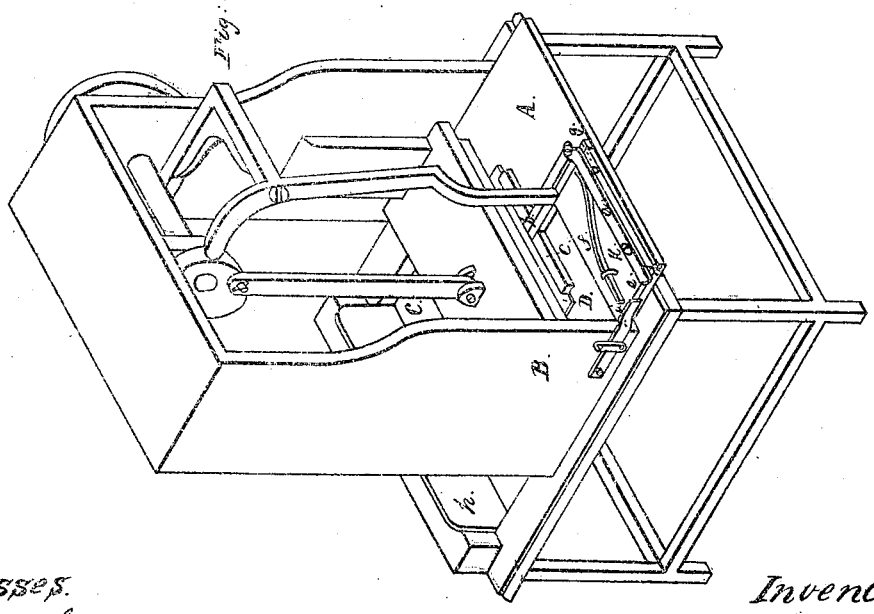


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

Simon Mayer

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TEMPLE TEBBETTS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN REMOVING PAPER COLLARS, CARDS, &c., FROM THE PRINTING OR EMBOSSING PRESS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **50,514**, dated October 17, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TEMPLE TEBBETTS, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful improvements in removing arrangements for removing paper collars, cards, and other articles from the carriage or platen of the machine or press after they have been stamped, embossed, or printed; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and letters of reference thereon, all of which form a part of this specification, the same letter of reference always designating the same object or part of machine in all the figures.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an embossing-press with removing arrangement attached to the carriage or sliding platen. Fig. 2 is a plan of the table and carriage with the removing arrangement in a position of having just received the article to be embossed or printed. Fig. 3 is a plan of the table and carriage with the removing arrangement in a position where the collar, card, or other article which has been printed, embossed, or stamped is just being removed.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and operation of a removing arrangement to be attached to embossing-presses or other presses and machines where it would be dangerous to remove the articles by hand after they have received an impression.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I shall now describe its construction and operation.

To the carriage or sliding platen A of an embossing-press constructed in the usual manner, or other machine, I attach a lever, *a*, swiveling it at *k*, so that the outer arm toward the standard of the press shall be short and the opposite arm be long, and to this I attach a sliding piece or plunger, *b*, at or near the center of the carriage A. This plunger *b*, I let pass through a gage, *c*. The short arm of the lever *a*, I provide at the end with a catch, *d*, and a knuckle, *e*, as shown in the drawings. I also provide a spring, *f*, which is to keep the lever *a* in its original position against a stop, *g*.

To the standard of the machine I attach a spring-stud, *i*, in such a position that the catch *d* will strike against the end of the spring-stud *i* when the carriage moves in the direction as shown by the arrow in Fig. 3. In the front of the machine or press, where the operator stands, I affix a guard-board, *h*, which is to be somewhat higher than the upper side of the carriage A. Between the guard-board *h* and the carriage A, I provide an opening, C, in the table on which the machine is standing.

I shall give no further explanation about the embossing-machine, as it is represented here only for the purpose of showing the operation of the removing arrangement, which I shall now proceed to explain.

Operation: After the article D which is to be embossed has been laid upon the carriage or platen A, Fig. 2, against the gage *c*, Fig. 2, the carriage then moves in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 2, and brings the article which is to be embossed or printed in a proper position under the stamp or die E, as shown in Fig. 1, (where the article is being printed, stamped, or embossed.) During this motion of the carriage the catch *d* presses the spring-stud *i* outward, while the lever *a* is held in its position by the spring *f* and stop *g*. After the impression has been given the motion of the carriage or platen A in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 3, causes the catch *d* to be brought in contact with the end of the spring-stud *i*, and thus by projecting the plunger *b* suddenly forward by means of the long arm of the lever *a* the article is thrown from the carriage or platen A, Fig. 3, against the guard-board *h*, and then drops through the opening C of the table into a receptacle placed underneath the table. (The receptacle is not shown in the drawings.) In Fig. 3 the article D is represented in the act of passing from the carriage against the guard-board *h*. After the plunger *b* has been projected by means of the catch *d* coming in contact with the end of the spring-stud *i* the knuckle *e* presses the spring-stud *i* outward, and thus relieves the catch *d* from the spring-stud *i*, and causes the lever *a*, with the plunger *b*, to assume its original position, when the carriage or platen A is brought forward to receive the next article to be printed, embossed, or stamped.

The collar or card is placed upon the platen by hand, and after having received an impression it had to be removed by hand and piled up on the table, requiring much haste (unless the machine moved very slowly) in order to

have the next collar or card ready upon the platen for the next impression. This hasty movement is very unfavorable for placing the article upon the platen so as to receive a perfect impression; and what is of more importance the fingers of the operator are in danger of being cut off. More than forty fingers have been cut in one establishment, (of which I have had the care,) and some of them were cut badly. Now, the advantages of this little arrangement are very great. The speed of the machine may be greatly increased, and still the operator, having to make but one motion instead of three, will have ample time to adjust the article on the platen so accurately that the impressions on all the collars or cards will be perfectly alike, producing a uniformity not easily obtained otherwise. In fact, a much larger amount of work may be done in a day with a far greater degree of accuracy and almost perfect safety to the fingers of the operator.

Having thus fully described my improvements in removing arrangements, what I claim therein as new and as my invention, and desire to have secured to me by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The traveling projecting lever *a*, with its appendages, in combination with the spring-stud *i* or its equivalent, operating substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of the catch *d* and knuckle *e* with the spring-stud *i*, for the purpose as herein set forth.

3. The guard-board *h*, in combination with a projecting lever, *a*, or its equivalent, and in combination with this the opening in the table, C, for the purpose as herein fully described.

TEMPLE TEBBETTS.

Witnesses:
F. O. DEGENER,
S. MAYER.